

# Belmont Chronicle.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, May 17.

**An Appeal for the Starving.**  
Judge Wyeth of Marshall County, Ala., has appealed to the citizens of Cincinnati in behalf of the citizens of his State. He says:

"I have come here to plead with you for the suffering, starving people of North Alabama. They are literally starving—helpless women and children and infirm men are suffering for the want of bread."

"The facts are so terrible that they can scarcely be believed, and I feel that the greatest difficulty that I shall have to encounter will be the doubts that will suggest themselves in regard to the truth of my statements."

The Hon. W. T. May, Judge of the Probate Court of Marshall County, in a certificate to the truthfulness of this statement, says he has carefully investigated the condition of the people in his County, and finds that there are 2,180 women, children and infirm men; and of persons who are able to work, but have no means to purchase supplies for carrying on farming operations, there are families embracing 2,000 persons, white and black, of the residue of the population, not 20 have means more than adequate to their wants.

Gov. Patton of Alabama writes: "I have long known Judge Wyeth as a respectable member of the bar, and Christian gentleman, in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed. What he says in regard to the destitute poor of the mountain Counties of North Alabama may be strictly relied on."

Many of these people have planted small crops, but are utterly without the means to sustain life until their vegetables and grain mature. The destitution includes all classes, families of Rebel soldiers, Loyalists, white and black. Judge Wyeth makes his appeal without distinction. "In the name of God and our common humanity, I beg for bread for my starving people."

The Memphis Post, a loyal journal, publishes this appeal in full, with the following comments:

"A terrible reproach and a crime lies at the door of the people of Memphis that they allow here, within the circle of their own mercantile influence, thousands of poor Southern women and children to literally starve to death, without one effort to lend a helping hand. If a call is made to raise money for the creation of a church, with mural tablets and painted windows to the honor and glory of those who fell fighting against their country's flag, money is freely given; but their starving fellow-citizens of the same blood as themselves are compelled to rely for relief from starvation and death upon those Northern vandals whom they so earnestly vilify and detest."

The Memphis Argus, a Rebel sheet, disclaims for the Southern people any obligation to give relief to these starving people, and calls on the "Radicals" to come to their relief. The Argus says:

"The people reported to be starving are themselves the political brethren of those very Radicals. And it so happens, too, that all this starvation and destitution was brought upon the country by the fanatical agitation of the very Radical organization to which both the 'Unionists' (so-called) of North Alabama and the Radicals belong; and it is to them that these starving brethren naturally look for their best and largest help. Let 'em shell out.'"

The alleged offense of these starving people is that they were loyal to the Union; therefore, let them die, say the reconstructed.

In the same journal, we find the following:

"A grand ball will be given at the Gayoso House on the evening of the 3d of May, for the benefit of the maimed soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States. This noble project deserves every encouragement from our citizens, and will not fail to prove a great success."

Let those who believe that guarantees are not necessary for the protection of loyal citizens of the South mark this invidious distinction.—[N. Y. Tribune.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

Some Copperheads are in the habit of saying, when they hear a Union man take exceptions to any of President Johnson's late acts: "Oh, you must support the President, or, according to your own logic, you are a traitor."

The answer to this silly remark is plain. We say:

These "Democrats" who conspired with Vallandigham, Ben Wood, Sam Medary, &c., &c., to paralyze the arms that struck for the National life, were moral traitors, in that they adhered to the enemies of the Republic, giving them aid and comfort. To say that they were considered traitors because they opposed and denounced the measures of the Administration, is just as mean and false as the Atheist who talks of himself as a heretic.

Do our Copperhead neighbors see the difference?

A Chicago dispatch says:

Direct information from General John A. Logan's friends in the old Egyptian District of this State leaves no doubt as to his position on the great issue between the loyal people and Congress on the one side, and the President on the other. Gen. Logan is for the loyal people and Congress, and against the reconstruction policy of the President, without reservation.

Gen. O. S. FERRIS, formerly a member of the Lower House of Congress, has been nominated to succeed Hon. Lafayette S. Foster in the U. S. Senate, by the Republican caucus in the Connecticut Legislature.

## A Christian Patriot's Speech.

At the celebration of the Fifty-Second Anniversary of the American Tract Society, on last Tuesday evening in the City of New York, Major-Gen. Howard being present, was introduced and enthusiastically cheered, after which he spoke as follows:

During the war, and after I had received a wound, I visited my home in Maine, and not being able to return to the field, according to the wishes of the physicians for two months, I went through the State talking to the people and canvassing the State for volunteers. I urged on the people the self-sacrifice as a Christian duty. We used to be taught some peculiar theories in "Wayland's Moral Science," upon the subject of war. I had tried to be a Christian man, I sympathized with Christian men, and I had prayed with Christian men, but when the question was presented to me, before my country and before my God, "Will you step forth and do what you can at this crisis, or will you retire from the position of active duty?" I felt that it was my Christian duty to do what I could for my country.—[Applause.] And it was in this spirit that I urged the people of my State to do what they could—not only as a patriotic duty, but as a Christian duty. The Governor of the State wanted me to go down to the coast, to a little town called the Scotch town, and I will not mention its real name now—to see what I could do there. The quota of the town was quite large, but there had not up to that time been a single volunteer from it. I went into the town, was introduced to the leading spirit—several spirits—and obtained his consent to preside at a Union meeting. And I told those people the same thing, that it was not only a patriotic duty but a Christian duty that they should make some sacrifice; that it was as much our duty to shed our blood to preserve the Union as it was the duty of our fathers to shed their blood to establish it. [Applause.] Well, before a week had passed, it was telegraphed to me that the entire quota of that town was filled [cheers], and such was the answer I received from most of the towns in the State.—That was the time when people were gloomy because legs and arms had to be lost, and when many insisted that we were fighting against God and against truth. "Haven't you had enough?" they said, referring to the fathers and sons and friends they had given to the war. "Stop this horrid war!" they cried; but yet I found that when we went among them with a cheerful face and talked to them of our duty to make sacrifices; when we told them what the heart of the people really was, and that the people had come to the solemn determination to succeed in the struggle; when we told them this, and that the soldiers who fought would be honored as much one day as the old heroes of the Revolution were then—we found them ready to make the sacrifice demanded of them. [Applause.]

Well, my friends, we have had a terrible war! 300,000 men lie dead beneath the battle-flags, others are going about in deformity, without legs and without arms. Some are broken down in body, and others are dispirited because of the injuries they have received. These things all remind us of what we have suffered; but what have we gained? Why, we have gained our country!—[loud applause.]—and we are about to see it truly and really now, and we can only do that by placing expediency in the place of right. [Applause.] Why, it has been expediency, expediency, expediency, any time these fifty years. Expediency has been the cry ever since American Slavery was instituted! Save the Union! This was the cry, but many cried it only for the sake of expediency; and I thank God that this Society did take the stand spoken of, and did maintain it alone. [Cheers.] And I am glad to see the proposition made and generally responded to for the reunion of the two societies on the Radical principle of Right. [Applause.] This and the other, and all benevolent societies should go hand in hand now, for we must not lose the fruits of the victory we have gained.

Now is the time for sacrifice. During the war every body was willing to give something, but this spirit of sacrifice must not end now. Now that the clash of arms has ceased, the clash of principles has commenced, and it is not yet that we are a united nation with one people, one purpose. New York has not yet come to that, Boston has not yet come to that, none of the large cities of the Union have, for the conflict of principles are still going on. The people do not see that it is absolutely necessary to go to the bottom of the matter, and to educate the masses of the people. If they do not do this we shall fail in our reconstruction; if they forget the education of the poor whites and the poor blacks we shall fail to secure the fruits of our victory.

Gen. Howard then spoke of the great good done by the Tract Society, and concluded with an earnest appeal for a continuance of its work.

## A Good Substitute for Paint.

For the benefit of our readers, both in the city and country, we publish the following receipt for making a wash for fences and out-buildings, which is said to look almost as well as paint. We quote from the Chemical Gazette.

"Take a clean water tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Shake it by pouring boiling water over it, and in sufficient quantity to cover five inches deep, stirring it briskly till thoroughly slacked. When slacked has effected, dissolve in water, and add two pounds of sulphur of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden and prevent it cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work. If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of amber. For Turkish or American—the latter is the cheaper, one pound of Indian red and one pound common lamp black. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability to common whitewash."

## The Missing Affair.

The atrocious insult offered to the national flag, the portrait of Washington, and a national air by a number of rebels at the Old Theatre on Saturday night, has excited deep indignation among the most moderate Union men, as well as among the more ultra ones. Several gentlemen have declared that they were done with conservatism and that display of disloyalty; a stern policy is the only one to employ in dealing with the rabid haters of the Government and all its honored insignia, symbols and emblems.—We assure the persons engaged in the hanging business that the American people are determined that every man who lives under the United States flag shall either love it or fear it. If they have not the good sense to re-bellion have the power to maintain the Union. God forbid that ever an invading army should enter our territory again, for pain would we spare the people everywhere the terrible scourge of war, but an army will come against us, if necessary, to crush out the hissing serpent of treason.—[Nashville Press and Times.]

There are but three Revolutionary veterans now living.

## Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THOMAS, STURGEON & CO.  
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR

Spring & Summer Stock

of

Dress Goods!

Embracing all the latest styles of

RICH DRESS SILKS!

GRENADES, ORGANDIES, LENOS,

FOULARDS, FOIL DE CHEVRES,

MELANGES, LUSTRES, PERCALES,

PRINTED JACONETS,

GRENADE BAREGES,

GINGHAMS, CHINTZES,

LAWNS, TAMARTINES,

CRAPE MORETTES,

LATEST STYLE PRINTS!

SILK SACQUES, SILK BASQUES,

CLOTH SACQUES, CLOTH TALMAS,

LAMA WOOL SHAWLS,

MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,

CREPE MORETT SHAWLS,

ENGLISH MUSLINS,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

LACE CURTAINS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

ALEXANDRE, JOUVIN'S & BUN'S KID GLOVES,

HOSIERY, DIMITRY,

IRISH LINENS,

BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,

TABLE DAMASK,

TABLE COVERS,

PARASOLS,

LINEN & WOOLEN GOODS FOR BOYS WEAR,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THOMAS, STURGEON & CO.,

(Successors to Wm. B. Senneby & Co.)

AGENTS for the celebrated

SEWING MACHINE.

Their "Union & Family" Machines are beyond doubt

the best and cheapest of all Family Sewing Machines.

Sales Room 138 Main St., WHEELING.

SAMUEL KLINE.

## Dry Goods!

I HAVE come into the Dry Goods trade at the old

famous stand of Heyman,

137 Main St. Wheeling, W. V.

Having just returned from the East, where I have

purchased the largest and best selected stock of

Fancy and Domestic

Dry Goods,

ever brought to this market.

I therefore cordially invite all my friends and former

patrons of Belmont County, who are desirous of getting

clothing, to not fail to examine my stock, which I

will sell at the lowest possible prices, consisting of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SCOTCH

Dress Goods!

Plain Cloth,

Tamartines, Cloth,

Irish Linens,

Irish Linens,

Irish Linens,

SILKS!

A very large and varied assortment of Plain and

Fancy Dress Silks, to which I would call especial at-

tention.

Cloaks and Cloaking

of every kind and description. I would especially call

the attention of ladies to my stock of SILK MANTLES,

LAKES, which being the largest ever brought to this

market, I can sell them at the GREATEST

BARAINS.

SHAWLS.

A large, handsome and choice assortment of

The best DELAINES, at the old price—25 cts.

BRON'S MUSLIN—25 cts.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Housekeeping Goods!

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, of every style and

quality.

Brown and Bleached Muslins, Russia Crash, Brown

and Bleached Linen Table Cloths, Pillow Case Cotton

Sheeting, Embroidered Table Linens, Towels, Linen

Diapers, &c.

Flannels,

Saddles,

Jeans,

Calicoes, Union Cassimere, Broad Cloth

## Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

New Store in St. Clairsville!

JAMES McMILLEN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the people of

large and varied assortment of

LATEST STYLES OF

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

and Notions,

in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Ritts, on Main

Street, a few doors East of Marietta Street.

The public are invited to call and inspect my stock.

Repairing done in a neat and work-

manlike manner, and warranted at reasonable rates.

Watches, Jewelry & Notions

GEORGE BROWN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE

That they have Just Received

A Fresh Supply of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

NOTIONS!

Which they will dispose of

On Reasonable Terms

CALL & SEE.

St. Clairsville, October 26, 1865.

Millinery Goods.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

L. G. THOMAS,

No. 178 Main Street,

WHEELING.

[HAVE just received a large and carefully selected

stock of

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons,

Flowers, and Millinery Goods in general—which

were bought at the bottom of the market, and will be

sold cheap. Also,

SPRING CLOAKS,

Hip Gore Corsets,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons,

Embroideries and Fancy Goods

in variety.

MRS. THOMAS

Will have her Spring Opening of the

Latest New York Styles of

BONNETS, HATS, &c.,

on THURSDAY, APRIL 13th, in her store room, up-

stairs.

AT EASTERN PRICES!

LADIES' CLOAKS,

BONNETS, HATS,

SKATING CAPS, &c.

A large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, of latest styles,

Just Received from New York,

and offered at Eastern prices. Also a choice assort-

ment of

Ladies' Furs, Bonnets, Hats,

Fur Hoods, SKATING CAPS, &c., of all varieties

and styles.

Ru hes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers

and a general assortment of TRIMMING GOODS.

Call and see them at No. 152, Main St., (one door be-

low Friends' Furniture Store) WHEELING, COLVIO,

de-ly (Formerly M. Nardoni)

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.

INSURES

Horses, Mules and Cattle

AGAINST LOSS BY

THEFT or DEATH

From Accident, Disease, or

Other Cause.

JOSEPH WOODROFFE, St. Clairsville, Ohio,

Special Agent.

Good Cash Assets Wanted.

Jail

THEATRE

PURE LINISHED OIL AND WHITE LEAD.—Also

Paints of all colors, dry and ground in oil. For

sale at

M. WEST & CO.

## Groceries & Produce.

JOHN JEPSON. GEO. JEPSON.

J. JEPSON & SON,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES

AND

PRODUCE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.

BUT leave to inform the public that they keep con-

stantly on hand the

The Best Qualities

Teas, Coffee,

SUGARS, MOLASSES,

d. in fact, everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY,

all of which they offer at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

They have also just received a fine assortment of

HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE.

HALL & SPARK'S CENTRE LIVER FLOWS and

BRADLEY'S WOOLEN YARNS always on hand.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNDER the present state of excitement it becomes

the citizens of the community to keep themselves

posted on the great issues of the day.

If you will call around at the corner of

Main and Marietta Streets,

You can buy

GROCERIES

as cheap as at any other place in this town, or at

WHEELING PRICES.

I keep constantly on hand

FLOUR, FEED, SUGAR, RICE,

COFFEE, FISH,

TOBACCO NAILS

Hardware of all descriptions,

such as HOES, FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

AXES—in fact, everything usually kept in a

Well furnished Grocery Store,

which I will dispose of on